

THE POPE'S INCOME.

Three Separate Sources from Which the Enormous Papal Revenue is Derived.

A foreign diplomatist accredited to Rome gives the following account of the present Pope's income and what he does with it. The Pontifical revenue is derived from three separate sources. The first is the interest of an enormous sum left by Pope Pius IX. to the Papal treasury, which interest produces some \$600,000. The capital of this is invested in English Government funds. Contrary to what some persons might imagine, Leo XIII. is a great speculator and subscribes to all the Italian loans. When the latter rise he sells out and invests the profits in English consols. To the revenue left by Pius IX. must be added a sum almost equal in amount furnished by the Peter's Pence Fund, which, however, has fallen off of late years. This constitutes the ordinary budget of the Holy See as distinguished from the extraordinary budget. The latter is derived from the receipts of the Apostolic Chancery. The collection of titles of nobility, decorations, blessings in articulo mortis, altar privileges, private chapels, ecclesiastical titles—such are a few of the items which go to make up the extraordinary budget. It amounts to an average of \$500,000 per annum, and serves to make up the private purse of the Sovereign Pontiff, and on which he relies to exercise his generosity. It will be observed that the private budget of the Pope is thus derived, in a great measure, from the satisfaction of human vanity. The ordinary budget of the Holy See, which, as stated above, amounts to \$1,200,000 per annum, is distributed by the major domo of the Vatican among the Cardinals residing in Rome—about \$5,000 a year each—the prelates of the Papal court, the secretaries, the nuncios, the Pontifical body-guards, etc.

It is denied that Leo XIII. is avaricious. On the contrary, no Pope ever gave more, his Holiness keeping nothing for himself. As for his table, it resembles that of a poor country curate. His clothes cost him nothing, being supplied by the faithful from all parts of the world, and he scarcely keeps a penny to enrich even his own family. The dowry he gave to his favorite nephew, the handsome Camille Pecci, did not reach \$20,000, while as for the presents he gave the bride, they were of the poorest kind. On the other hand he spends a great deal in raising the prestige of his court, in creating schools, relieving the poor and maintaining the Catholic press. He gives large subsidies to papers which support his policy, but they must be entirely subservient to him.

As yet he has not touched a penny of the annual allowance of \$600,000 accorded to the Vatican under the law of Papal Guarantees, passed when Victor Emmanuel took possession of Rome. The annual income has gone on accumulating throughout all these seventeen years, and now reaches an enormous sum. The Italian Bishops and Clergy are paid by the Italian Government since the death of Pius IX.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

Commonly Accepted Theories Concerning This Ancient and Interesting People.

This ancient and unknown people left remains of settled life, and of a certain degree of civilization, in the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries; but we have no authentic name for them either as a nation or a race. The name "Mound-Builders" has been suggested by an important class of their works. These mounds were constructed with intelligence and great labor. The great mound at Grave Creek, W. Va., is seventy feet high and one thousand feet in circumference at the base; but generally the mounds range from six to thirty feet in height.

Combinations of the square and circle are common in these ancient works, and the figures are always perfect. Careful study of what is shown in the many reports of these ancient remains seem plainly to authorize the conclusion that the Mound Builders entered the country at the south, and began their settlements near the Gulf. Here they must have been very numerous, while their works at every point on the line of their distribution, north, east and west, indicate a much less numerous border population. Remains of their works have been traced through a great extent of country. They are found in West Virginia, and are spread through Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa to Nebraska. No other united people previous to our time can be supposed to have occupied so large an extent of territory in this part of North America. It can be seen, without long study of their works, that the Mound-Builders had a certain degree of civilization which raised them far above the condition of savages.

No savage tribe found here by Europeans could have undertaken such constructions as those of the Mound-Builders. It is abundantly evident that there were large towns at such places as Newark, Circleville and Marietta, in Ohio. Relics of art have been dug from some of the mounds, consisting of a variety of ornaments and implements made of copper, silver, obsidian, porphyry and greenstone, finely wrought. There are axes, single and double, adzes, chills, drills or gravers, lance heads, knives, bracelets, pendants, beads, and the like, made of copper. There are articles of pottery, elegantly designed and finished; ornaments made of silver, bone, mica from the Alleghenies, and shells from the Gulf of Mexico. The articles made of stone show fine workmanship, and some of them are elaborately carved. Tools of some very hard material must have

been required to work the porphyry in this manner. Obsidian is a volcanic product largely used by the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians for arms and cutting instruments. It is found in its natural state nowhere nearer the Mississippi valley than the Mexican mountains of Cerro Gordo.

There appears to be evidence that the Mound-Builders had the art of spinning and weaving, for cloth has been found among their remains. Schoolcraft gives this account of a discovery made in West Virginia: "In the course of excavations made in 1842 in the easternmost of the three mounds of the Elizabeth group, several tubes of stone were disclosed, the precise object of which has been the subject of various opinions. The longest measured three inches, the shortest eight. Three of them were carved out of steatite, being skillfully cut and polished. The diameter of the tube externally was one inch and four-tenths; the bore, eight-tenths of an inch. This caliber was continued till within three-eighths of an inch of the sight end, when it diminishes to two-tenths of an inch. By placing the eye at the diminished end, the extraneous light is shut from the pupil, and distant objects are more clearly discerned." An ancient Peruvian relic, found a few years ago, shows the figure of a man wrought in silver, in the act of studying the heavens through such a tube. Similar tubes have been found among relics of the Mound-Builders in Ohio and elsewhere. In Mexico, Captain Dupuix saw sculptured on a peculiar stone structure the figure of a man making use of one. Astronomical devices were sculptured below the figure. This structure he supposed to have been used for observation of the stars.

That the Mound-Builders and their works belong to a distant period in the past is evident; but we have no means of determining their antiquity with any approach to accuracy. Great antiquity is indicated by skeletons taken from the mounds. Every skeleton of a Mound-Builder is found in a condition of extreme decay. Not more than one or two skeletons of that people have been recovered in a suitable condition for intelligent examination; yet all the circumstances attending their burial were unusually favorable for their preservation. The Mound-Builders are supposed to have been sun-worshippers, like the Mexicans and Peruvians, as the disks dug from their mounds appear to have been designed as representatives of the sun and moon. The Natchez Indians found settled on the Lower Mississippi may have been a degenerate remnant of the Mound-Builders. They differed in language, customs and condition from all other Indians in the country; and their own traditions connected them with Mexico. Like the Mexicans they had temples or sacred buildings in which the "perpetual fire" was maintained. Each of their villages was furnished with a sacred building of this kind. They were sun-worshippers and claimed that their chief derived his descent from the sun. The Natchez were exterminated in 1730 by the French, whom they had treated with great kindness. Of the few who escaped death, some were received among the Chickasaws and Muskogees, but more were sent to Santo Domingo and sold as slaves. No view that can be taken of the relics left by the Mound-Builders will permit us to believe that their stay in the country was short. Any hypothesis based on the shortest possible estimate of the time must count the years by centuries.—*Toledo Blade.*

More Criminal Carelessness.

"Julia, did that young man who called on you last evening kiss you before he left the house?"

"Why, mamma, could you hear?"

"I heard enough; too much for my own peace of mind. How often have I told you to beware of these men. Your conduct is inexcusable."

"I wasn't to blame, mamma. We were standing at the front door, and his mouth was real close to my face, and before I knew it—"

"That will do. I see you have no excuse to offer."

"Yes—I have," sobbed Julia.

"What is it, pray?"

"His mouth—was awfully close to my face—and I didn't know—it was—"

—*Merchant Traveler.*

Commendation as a Stimulus.

To commend a true man for the high standard already attained by him, is to lay upon him a fresh obligation to keep up to that standard. And a true man is likely to be spurred to greater effort by every valued recognition of his best achievement. No true man is contented to have it appear that his best work is already done by him. He wants to continue to do as well as he has done. Hence commendation is stimulus and incentive to a man who deserves commendation. He who knows that his standard is counted a high one, will be unwilling to let it appear that his standard is really lower than it has seemed at its best.—*S. S. Times.*

A ball was given by deaf mutes in Baltimore. The American says it was a curious affair. They danced very well and generally kept time with the music. Waltzing gave them more trouble than the square dances, though some showed themselves to be expert and graceful in the mazy whirl. A little girl danced the fisher's hornpipe, which was unexpected, and several couples arose and danced a slow waltz to the lively music of a hornpipe.

—Life is short, but it isn't half so short as some men are all through life.

THE CLOVEN HOOF HIDDEN.

The Time When the Greatest Republican Rascality Might Be Punished Is Past—Responsibility of the Republican Party.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Albany Argus*, has not yet explained to its readers why the Democratic Administration has neglected to bring action against the Republicans who have robbed the Government while they were in office. The *Argus* charged that the Government, under the Republicans, was a "mass of festering corruption." It asserted that millions of dollars were stolen and that there were hundreds of defalcations. Its charges were so clear and specific that it was asked why the guilty men were allowed to go unpunished. Since then the *Argus* has dropped the subject. This is singular action.—*Troy Telegram.*

The *Argus* dropped the subject precisely because it had given it the fullest and most exhaustive consideration, and, when accused of glittering generalities, replied by what our esteemed contemporary in Troy justly terms clear and specific charges. There was nothing more to be said on the subject. But the *Telegram* is surprised that the Democratic Administration has not applied itself to the task of hunting down the public plunderers and punishing them for their rascality, and it regards the silence of the *Argus*, in not explaining this matter, as singular action. Nothing singular about it. The first duty of the Democratic Administration was to purify the public service from the corruption with which nearly a quarter of a century of Republican rule had poisoned it. This was a task that called for all the time and energies of the Administration.

The defalcations of United States officials during the Administrations of Presidents Grant, Hayes and Arthur, as compiled from the public records, show that \$12,893,476.43 were stolen from the Government, and this does not include the money stolen under the whisky-ring frauds, star-route frauds, Post-office Department defalcations, Burnside's frauds, Howgate's frauds, the Naval Medical Bureau frauds, or the defalcation of the disbursing clerk of the State Department. Those frauds extended over a considerable period. Some have been investigated under Republican Administrations, but the guilty men were, in the most important instances, allowed to go unpunished. Dorsey and Brady were lucky in this respect.

It is easy to speak of punishing those rascals by due process of law, but next to an impossibility to corner them so as to obtain a conviction. The ramifications of their schemes were so widely extended and involved so many interests that, like the spider, they felt secure within the web of their own weaving. They covered up their tracks without difficulty, since they had high officers of the Government to shield them. Investigation after investigation was called for in vain, or when responded to, was so bunglingly managed that no satisfactory results were attainable. The only result was to cause the rascals to be more cautious and to destroy, as far as possible, the legal proofs of their infamy.

At the time when they might have been punished for their misdeeds, the Republican Administration refused to do so. Now that the necessary proofs are in many cases no longer attainable, witnesses spirited away or documents missing, the Democratic Administration is called upon to punish the delinquencies and defalcations of Republican office holders. We recall to the attention of our esteemed contemporary the case of Surgeon-General Wales and the correspondence between Secretary Chandler and the lamented Mr. Hendricks in the summer of 1881.

Mr. Hendricks thus alluded to Chandler's connection with this case: "For the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery the defalcation is large, but the more serious fact is that it could and did extend through two Administrations of the department, a period of nearly four years, without detection. You testified that some inquiry was made, and the conclusion was, that while there were suspicious circumstances, they did not warrant a conclusion of guilt. After a notice, verbal and in writing, you left the men in office. You did not bring the frauds to light nor the guilty parties to punishment. What is your next excuse? Worse, if possible, than before. You say a large number of Congressmen recommended that the head of the bureau, Dr. Wales, should be re-appointed. Members of Congress knew nothing of the frauds; they had no opportunity to know. It was within your reach and power. But Dr. Wales was not one of the three guilty rogues. He neither forged the vouchers nor embezzled the money. His responsibility in the case is just the same as your own. He was the official superior of the three rogues, as you were of himself as well as of them. Neither he nor yourself exposed the frauds nor punished the parties."

This is but a single instance of the unwillingness of high officials under the Republican Administration to bring defaulters and swindlers to justice. *Ex uno disce omnes.* So secure did the gang of rascals who so long fattened upon the Government feel in their long immunity from punishment, by the strong grip they held on those who might have brought them to justice, that they did not realize for a long time the consequences of the change from a corrupt to an honest Government. When they did realize they formed a "combine" against Mr. Cleveland and his Administration, a tribute to honesty rarely paid a Chief Executive of this Nation. Where most of the creatures of the lobby congregated there will be heard angry mutterings against the Administration. When agents of rotten corporations sit down together and heard curses deep and loud.

The Democratic Administration has so well fulfilled its first and most important duty, the purification of the Government, that the scandals that

produced such a fruitful harvest every year have ceased to exist. It needed only an Administration that believed in business principles and honest execution of the laws, dominated by a resolute, fearless man, to bring about the change. To the Democratic Administration is due the reform that pervades every branch of the public service; to the Republican Administration is due the failure to punish those who robbed the Government. The time when the biggest rogues could be punished, when documentary evidence and witness were within easy reach of the Government, has passed by. The statements of defalcations and swindling of all kinds are to be found in the public records, and form incontrovertible and damning evidence against the party that controlled the Government and allowed official rascality to sprout, come up and grow to luxurious maturity.—*Albany Argus.*

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

—The action of the House in refusing to hold communication with the Senate prevents the Soldiers' Monument bill from becoming a law. This bill was first proposed in the Senate and unanimously passed. It was sent thence to the House, where it was also passed. President Smith and Governor Gray are both ready to sign it, but the House withholds it, thus preventing its becoming a law. The ex-soldiers of the State will hold the Republican party responsible if the bill fails of becoming a law because of the foolishness of the House Republicans.—*Indiana State Sentinel.*

—An interview with Public Printer Benedict, in the *Washington Post*, shows that the work of the office was never in a more forward condition. He was accused, by some Republican Senators, of being behind in some of the bound copies of the annual reports of the secretaries, when the delay is caused in the departments from which Government printing office is to receive maps and illustrations and to await proof reading and indexing by the officials. Compared with last year the work is very far advanced. Mr. Benedict, since he took hold of the office, has infused energy, industry, order and regularity into it, which it never knew before. His work shows most conclusively the excellent judgment of the President in selecting him for a position to which he is in every way well qualified. The opposition to his confirmation is the result of sheer envy, partisanship and malice.—*Albany Argus.*

—The attention of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts and Senator Sherman of Ohio is demurely directed to the sworn testimony of residents of Washington County, Texas, given before the Senate investigating committee, on the alleged election outrages in that district. The preponderance of evidence flatly contradicts the statements of the memorialists, who, it is said by numerous witnesses, are a worthless lot of Republican politicians, who have for years been manipulating the colored vote in their own interests, but, having been ousted from power in 1881, they have since been endeavoring to pose as martyrs. Ex-Congressman Giddings of Texas says the whole trouble arises from the fact that the memorialists are "Republicans for revenue only." This is sad news for the above-mentioned standard-bearers of the army of bloody-shirt orators. It will compel those gentlemen to conduct a little investigation of their own and remodel the occurrence to suit the exigencies of the next Presidential Campaign.—*Chicago News.*

Tying the President's Hands.

It is part of the duty and power of the President to negotiate treaties. It is the privilege of the Senate to ratify or reject such treaties. But for the first time in the history of the country a cheeky Senator has proposed to tie the hands of the President before the treaty is negotiated. Here is a resolution introduced into the Senate by the distinguished mackerel Senator from Massachusetts:

That it is the judgment of the Senate that under the present circumstances no negotiation should be undertaken with Great Britain in regard to existing differences with her province of Canada, which has for its object the reduction, change or abolition of any of our existing duties on imports.

This is a nice specimen of gall, indeed. Why can't the lordly Senator wait until it is called upon to act in the regular constitutional way? What hurt will a Presidential treaty do until the Senate has acted on it in the regular way? The Senate need not be in such a frightful hurry to assert its rights. There is plenty of time for it to knock a treaty into a cocked hat for any whim it chooses to entertain.—*Des Moines Leader.*

A Few Reform Measures.

Next in order of importance among the acts of the late Congress after the bills regarding the Presidential succession and the electoral count and the bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act is to be ranked the Inter-State Commerce bill—an experiment in Federal legislation regarding railways, the workings of which will be awaited with great interest. The law grating lands in severalty to Indians marks a long step forward in the solution of the Indian problem. The passage of a bill authorizing a building for the Congressional library is cause for congratulation. The act referring all private claims, which have long occupied an unreasonable share of the time of Congress, to the Court of Claims is an important measure of reform in legislative methods. The steady improvement in the postal service receives another impetus in the acts extending the free delivery system to all places of 10,000 inhabitants and reducing the fees on postal money orders.—*N. Y. Post.*

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

A Successful Experiment Made by the Mikado's Liberal Government.

The changes that had been sweeping over the island empire of Japan at last reached the imperial horse pasture of Shimosa. Feudalism was being destroyed, and the imperial pasture of millions of acres and 3,000 miles of embankment fences, built with an expenditure of labor possible only under a feudal form of government, was destined to go with the power that had created it. The new spirit of progress demanded the rich soils inclosed in the mighty embankments for homes for the newly enfranchised people. By order of the Great Council, several divisions of the pasture were put on the market and sold to the landless people. The terms of these sales show the spirit which actuates the Government. Lands within forty miles of the capital and its one million of population, near the navigable bay of Yeddo, with soils as rich and fertile as any on the green earth, and with an abundance of timber and water, were sold at a mere nominal price on long time without interest on the purchase money, and the Government exempted the land and improvements from all taxation for five years. The only conditions imposed upon the purchasers were residence upon the land and its thorough improvement. This was the policy pursued toward individual purchasers. To capitalists large tracts of land were sold for the purpose of establishing colonies from the redundant and overcrowded populations of the great cities. The terms upon which the colonists were to hold the lands from the capitalists were prescribed by the ever-thoughtful Government. They were such as to guard the colonists against oppression in the way of rents.

The deposed nobility had been pensioned off and then had plenty of money. As a class they had always been consumers, and never producers. They had been the great burden which had borne so heavily upon the shoulders of labor. They constituted one-seventh of the population, and to maintain that proportion of their inhabitants in pensioned idleness would have been to prevent that progress of the country which was the object of every effort being made. The idea occurred to Mr. Okubo, the head of the Home Department, to enlist this class and their capital in the settlement and development of the wild lands of the country. They were appealed to, and the advantages to themselves and the people at large from their powerful co-operation were represented to them, with a result that they quickly responded to the appeal. The nobility of the province in which the imperial pasture is situated, organized, purchased a tract of several thousand acres of land, and improved it by putting out tea plants and mulberry trees. Their plan of organization was a remarkable one. The company was to continue in existence for ten years at least, and it had 400 members. Each member paid in \$500, which was used in paying for the land, putting up buildings and buying implements. In addition to the cash subscriptions, each member agreed to furnish a laborer for sixty days each year for the ten years; also to board the laborer. There was to be no dividend declared until the end of the ten years, when the property of the company was to be disposed of to actual settlers. I visited this place when it had been under cultivation for six years, and the result of their labors had been marvelous. The great tea plantations, with their glossy, satin-leaved plants, were giving a plentiful return upon the labor and money invested in them, and so were the luxuriant mulberry groves. All the money realized annually from tea and silk was reinvested in more land and its improvement.—*Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

CURIOUS BEE-HIVES.

Gigantic Ant-Hills Occupied by Strong Colonies of Busy Bees.

It is, no doubt, well-known to most country boys that the bumble-bee makes his home in the nest of the field mouse. Whether the bee drives out the builder and original occupant of the nest, or waits for him to vacate the premises, is not easy to decide. The fact that a nest which is built in the spring will often be found filled with bees and honey in July, proves that it has not been long without a tenant. Mr. Wells, in his account of his explorations in Brazil, mentions finding a great number of ant-hills, four to six or seven feet high, constructed of clay by a species of white ant, but then occupied by colonies of bees. These bees had turned the ants out of their quarters and domiciled themselves in their places. Without exaggeration I believe many tons of honey could be collected from these mounds; from one hill alone we took out sufficient to satisfy the appetites of every one; even the mules had their share. The honey is found in little compact balls of delicate black wax, about one and a half inch in diameter; each ball is separate and distinct from its neighbor, and the honey is most excellent in flavor. The bees, of course, flew about us, but were perfectly harmless. They are small and black, not much bigger than a house-fly. The mystery is how they can conquer and drive off the white ants; perhaps many a battle was fought before they gave up possession. However, the bees were evidently masters of the situation. Only on two or three occasions was the same mound found occupied jointly by the bees and ants.—*Youth's Companion.*

—Little Charlie—Papa, will you buy me a drum? Fund father.—Ah, but, my boy, you will disturb me very much if I do. Charlie.—Oh, no, papa; I won't drum except when you're asleep.

BERRY CULTURE.

Labor and Fertilizers Necessary to Make It a Profitable Venture.

There certainly is "room at the top" in berry culture as in all others, if we only succeed in getting there, but the mere fact of being able to grow the largest and finest berries does not prove, that the grower of said berries is standing on the topmost round of the horticultural ladder while he measures his gold and silver (dry measure) and looks complacently down upon his toiling brethren below. Frequently the finest fruit is grown by amateurs who engage in this pursuit in a small way, merely for the pleasure of it without the most remote expectation of realizing any profit thereby. There are two ways to get rich. One is to make your income exceed your expenses, and the other way is to cut your expenses down below your income. So in growing strawberries, one way to realize a profit is to make a liberal outlay of labor and fertilizers on suitable soil and produce a fancy article, and then make the income therefrom exceed the expense of producing it if you can.

There is always more or less demand for this class of berries, and in many markets the price is enough higher to pay the extra expense, and, in fact, I think there are some localities where large berries can be grown nearly or quite as cheaply as the smaller varieties. Of course the fancy berries would be the more profitable in such cases. Again there are other markets where there is so little difference in the price between a good article of medium-sized berries, say Crescents for instance, and larger ones that Crescents and others of that class are the most profitable, and will continue to be until the public is educated to pay a higher price for the larger berries, if that time ever comes. A conversation with a grower some six or eight miles from me, on whose soil the Wilson still flourishes finely, will illustrate this point.

Said he: "My load of berries yesterday brought me eighty-two dollars. Mr. C." (naming a grower who has the reputation of bringing the finest berries to market) "picked about the same area of ground (Sharpless) that I did, and his load brought him about thirty-seven dollars." Most commercial growers are in the business for the money there is supposed to be in it, and with them the question resolves itself to this: Which will give the greatest net profit, growing fancy berries for those who are willing to pay fancy prices, or growing good common berries for good common people? In this as in many other cases the answer "depends" first, on your market; second, on your soil. The time may come, and possibly may have already arrived, when we shall possess varieties combining size, quality and productiveness in the highest degree, and then we can all grow fancy berries and pick out the largest ones and stuff them with shortcake (a la mode Thanksgiving turkey) and roast them or freeze them, according to taste.

As to sorting berries I tried it one season, and do not care for more experience in that line right away. With proper management and culture I find it unnecessary to sort berries until toward the close of the season, when the berries begin to grow small. Then the pickers sort them, by either picking them for themselves or leaving them on the vines, sometimes giving a small share to the owner to use for jam, jelly or to sell to some of the neighbors for the same purpose. I thus save the expense of sorting, and of paying for the picking of poor berries, and avoid the unpleasant and unprofitable necessity of sending inferior fruit to market. A speaker stated at the last meeting of the Ohio Horticultural Society that he always sorted his red raspberries by pouring them out of the baskets and sorting into others, but it seems to me that this is unnecessary and highly injurious to the fruit.—*W. W. Farnsworth, in Ohio Farmer.*

Pure Water for Swine.

A visit to many of the farms on which pigs are raised would convince any one that more care is needed in supplying them with good, pure water. The pig is susceptible to disease as well as other animals and suffers from the effect of unfavorable surroundings. Pigs can not be expected to keep in good health when compelled to drink filthy water, alive with the germs of disease, live on scanty rations of poor food, and sleep in a damp place, as so many do. One would suppose that an animal so easily cared for and so profitable, one year with another, on the farm, would have better treatment than is given by a great majority of those who raise swine.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

—Nine times out of ten a fire in a theater in which a play is going on begins on or under the stage. The audience will have at least twenty minutes to clear the house before there is any danger, and there is plenty of time to go out in a quiet and orderly manner. So says an old stage carpenter, and it is something to be remembered.

—Rich Rasks: Three ounces of melted butter in one pint of milk. Beat a half pound of sugar with six eggs; mix with enough flour to make batter and add a cup of yeast. When light, work in flour to make a stiff dough. Cut in cakes, let rise and bake.—*Good House-keeping.*

—A corrupt evangelist who has been exposed in Nova Scotia has taken advantage of the desire which many have to hear women evangelists, and, though not a woman, professed to be one, dressed in female attire, and produced a tremendous impression.